

Household Characteristics

Total Households

Milwaukee had 232,188 households in 2000, compared with 240,540 in 1990. The decline was due to a decrease in housing units in the city and an increase in vacancy rate for the city's housing units.

Size

One person and six or more person households increased, while the number of households with two to five persons declined during the 1990s. Table 5 summarizes households by size from the most recent censuses. Map 11 shows average household size by census tract. Households are largest south of the Menomonee River Valley and north of Oklahoma on the south side. On the north side, they are largest north of Juneau and north east of Lisbon; on the east side they are largest east and south of the UW-M campus. Households are smallest in the apartment areas on the lower east side and west of Marquette University. Average household size is relatively low in several single family and duplex areas with a higher percentage of persons 65 or older. Average household size continued to decline

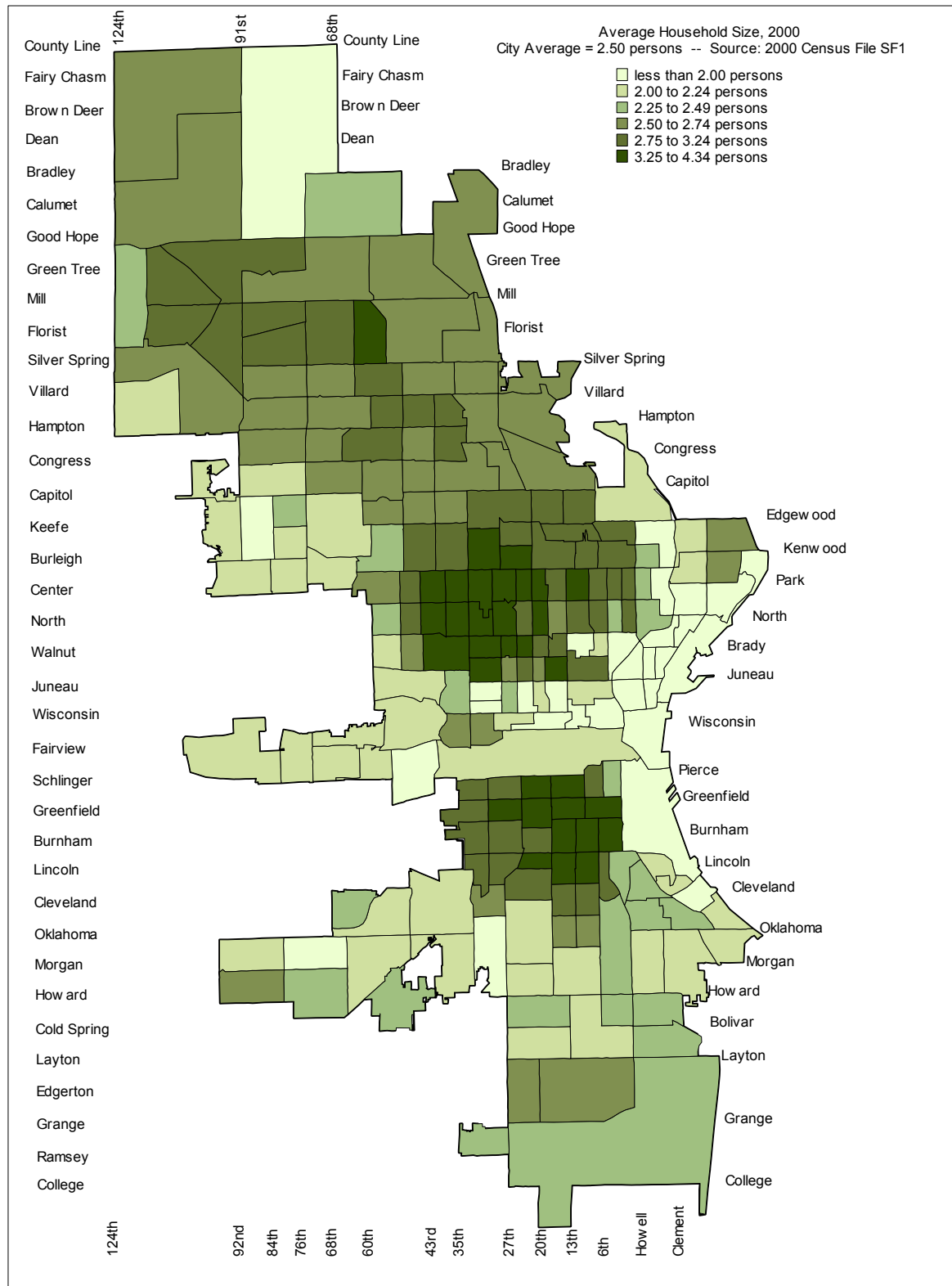
Table 5

Households by Size City of Milwaukee 1980 to 2000

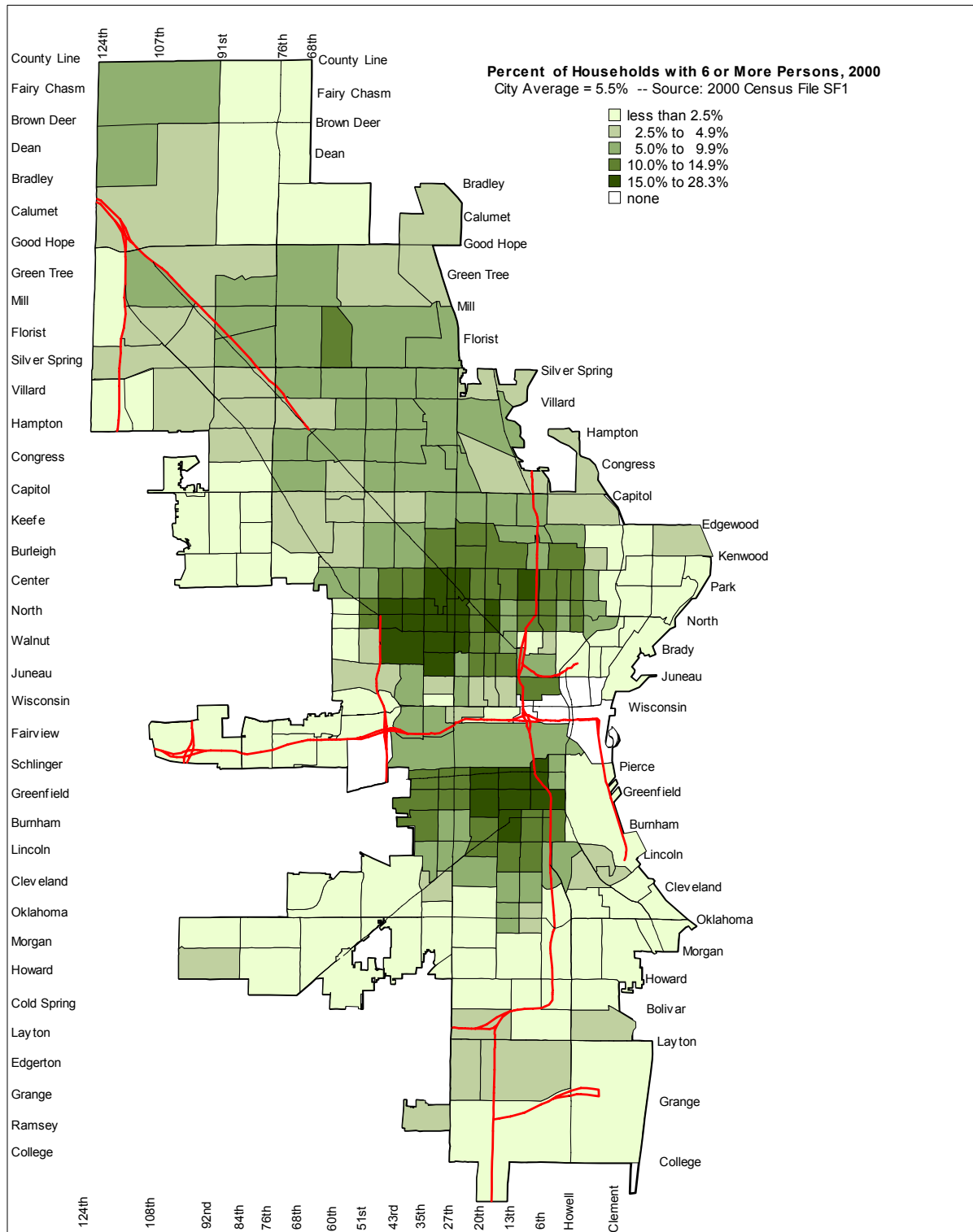
Household Size	1980		1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1 person	70,854	29.3%	73,265	30.5%	77,772	33.5%
2 person	74,530	30.8%	71,320	29.6%	66,233	28.5%
3 person	39,029	16.1%	38,965	16.2%	35,118	15.1%
4 person	29,184	12.1%	30,058	12.5%	26,114	11.2%
5 person	15,105	6.2%	14,946	6.2%	14,228	6.1%
6 person	7,068	2.9%	6,588	2.7%	6,600	2.8%
7+ persons	6,047	2.5%	5,398	2.2%	6,123	2.6%
Total	241,817	100.0%	240,540	100.0%	232,188	100.0%
Average household size	2.56		2.53		2.50	
Average family size	3.23		3.21		3.25	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

during the 1990s, but average family size increased for the first time since the post World War II era. Family size increased as younger households with children replaced older households in single family and duplex Post World War II areas of the City. Map 12 shows the percentage of tract households with six or more persons. These households are concentrated in several areas on the north and south sides. Other maps imply that these households are minority families with children. The area near UW-M had a relatively large average household size, but few of those households included more six or more persons. The same is true for a number of census tracts nearest the city limits that had a relatively high average household size.



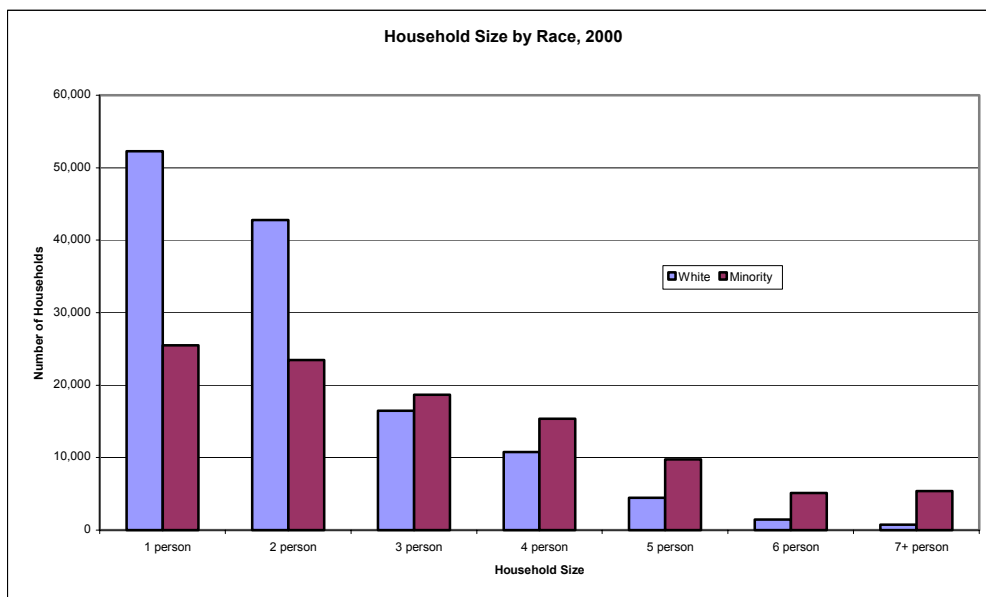
Map 11 – Average Household Size, 2000



Map 12 – Percent Households with 6 or More Persons, 2000

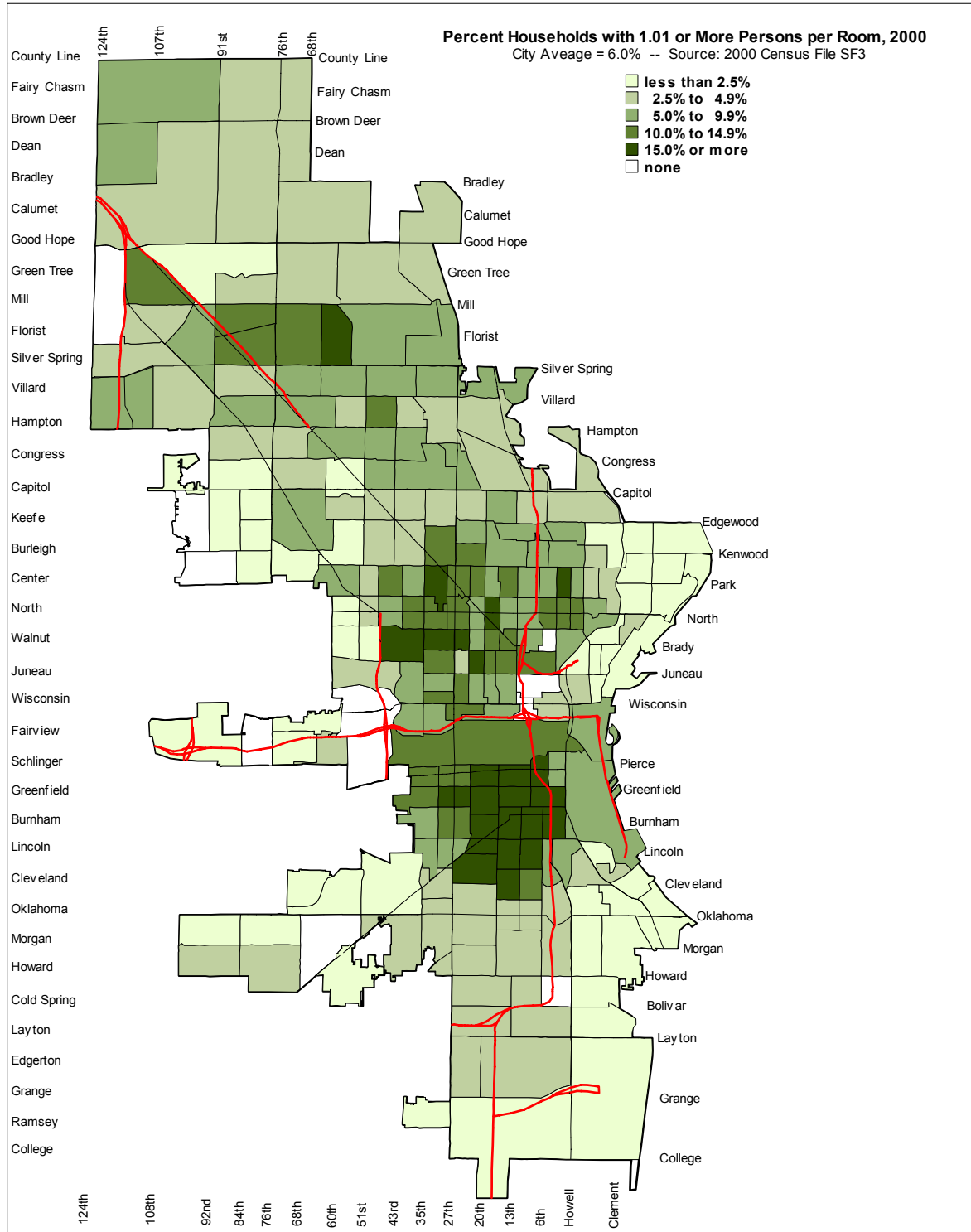
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White residents had the smallest households at an average size of about two persons compared with about three persons for African American and American Indian households and about four persons for Asian households. Minorities account most of the City's largest households. Map 12 shows most of the City's largest households lived in minority



dominated census tracts. Most lived in the oldest parts of Milwaukee. Some of the housing units in these neighborhoods are small.

Although average household size declined, the 2000 census reported an increase in the percentage of households that lived in an overcrowded household. The traditional census definition of overcrowded household is a household that has more persons than the number of rooms it occupies. (Bathrooms and hallways aren't counted.) In 2000 six percent of the City's households were overcrowded compared with 4.3 percent in 1990 and 3.4 percent in 1980. Map 13 indicates the percentage of overcrowded households. Most are in the same areas with concentrations of large households. The incidence of overcrowded households is higher in some south side areas than the incidence of large households. Smaller households can be overcrowded too. Neighborhoods nearer the edge of the city have larger housing units, but older, smaller households. These larger units will become available to larger households as the older households move out.



Map 13 – Percent Households with 1.01 or More Persons per Room (overcrowded), 2000

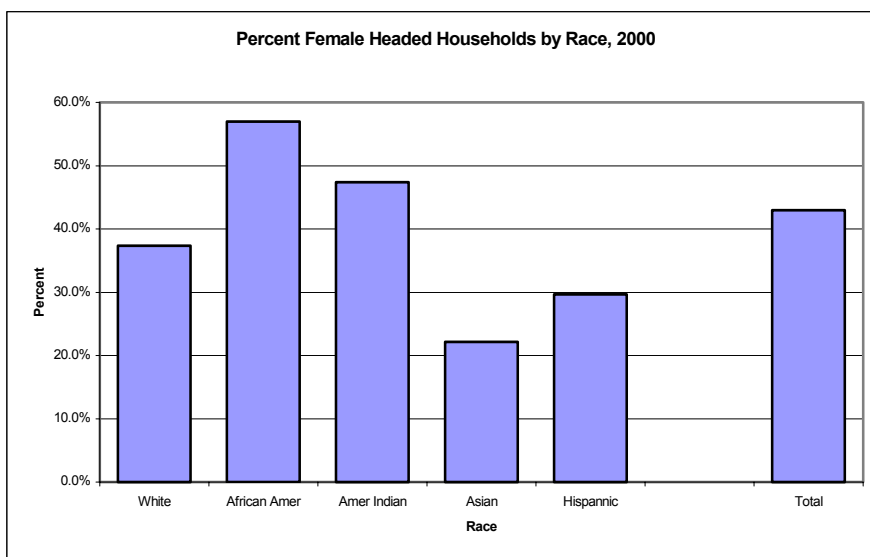
Type of Household

The makeup of City households continued to shift during the 1990s. Fewer households are families, an unmarried person heads more families, more children live in families headed by a male single parent, and more nonfamily households are headed by a male¹.

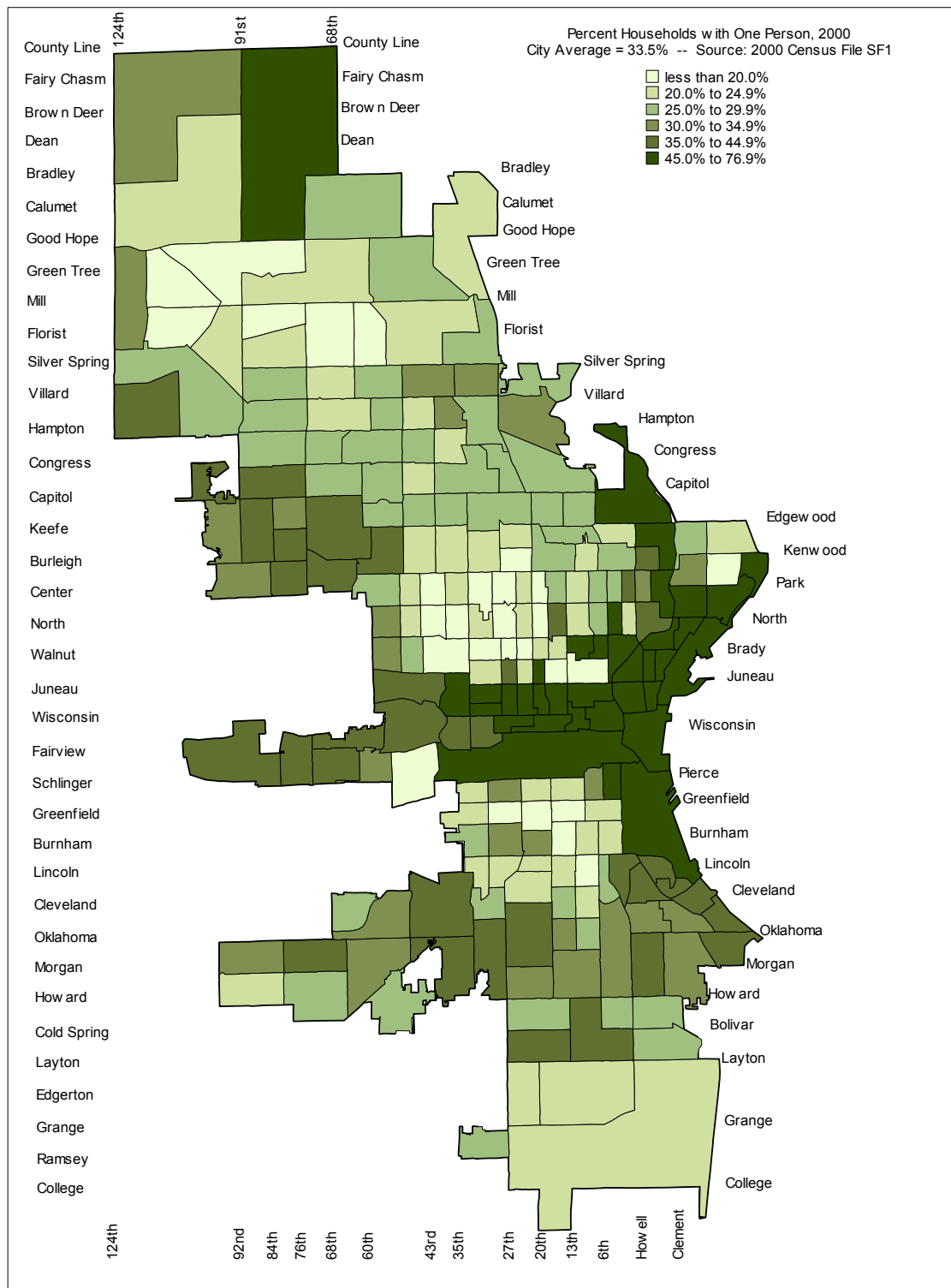
The percentage of nonfamily households continued to increase. One person households accounted for about 80 percent of all nonfamily households, about the same as 1990, but down from 84 percent in 1980. In 1990, 36 percent of the one person households were 65 or older, by 2000 it dropped to 29 percent. Map 14 shows that one person households are prevalent in areas with multifamily buildings and areas with a higher concentration of elderly persons. Map 15 displays the other component of nonfamily households. These households tend to be concentrated in multifamily areas, mostly near the universities. Two or more person nonfamily households are not prevalent in areas with elderly persons.

The percentage of households headed by females gradually increased over the last twenty years from 35.9 percent in 1980 to 43.0 percent in 2000 as shown by Table 6.

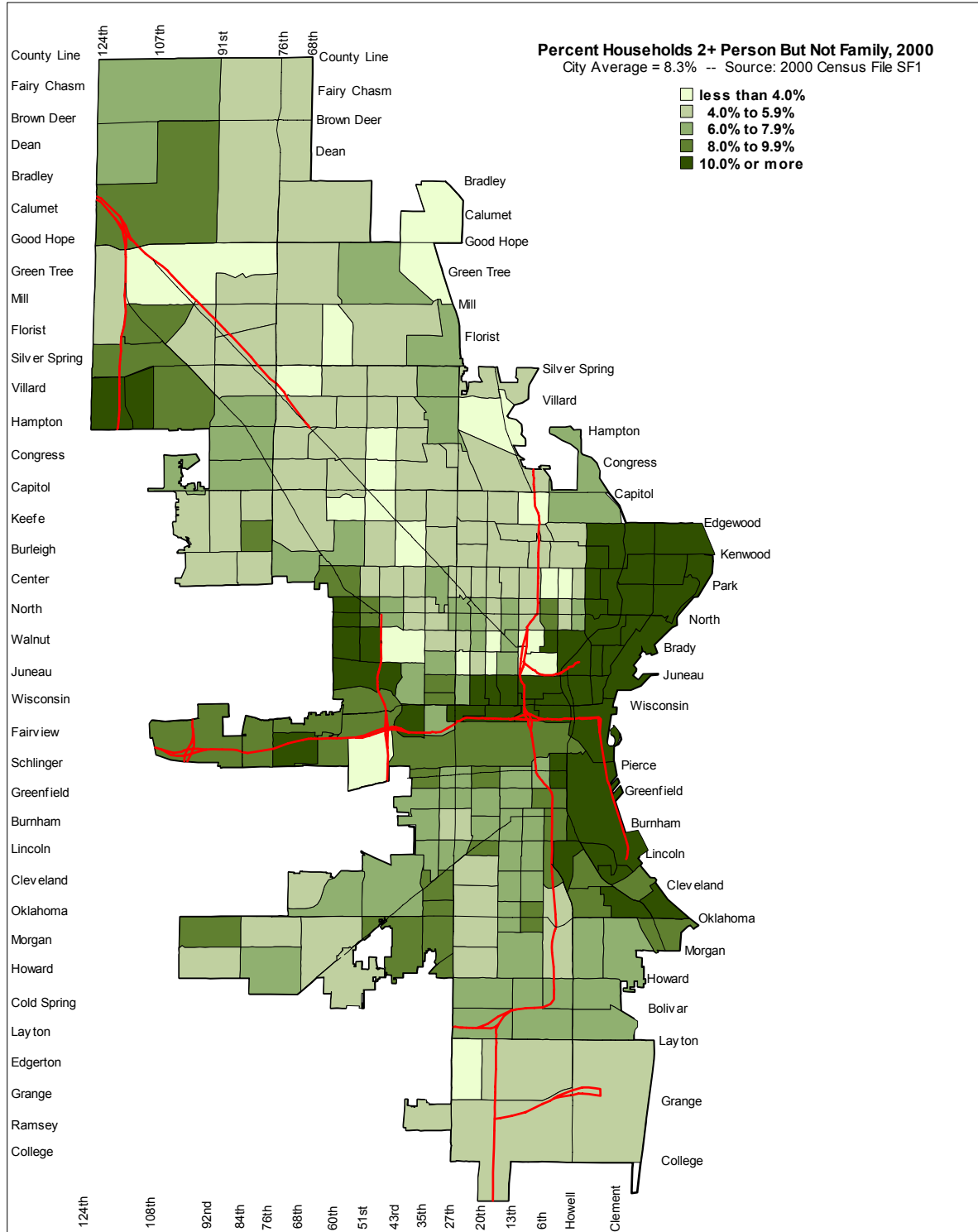
Map 16 shows female headed households are more common on the north and northwest side. These areas have a high percentage of African American residents. Over half of African American households are headed by a female compared with about 20 percent of Asian households.



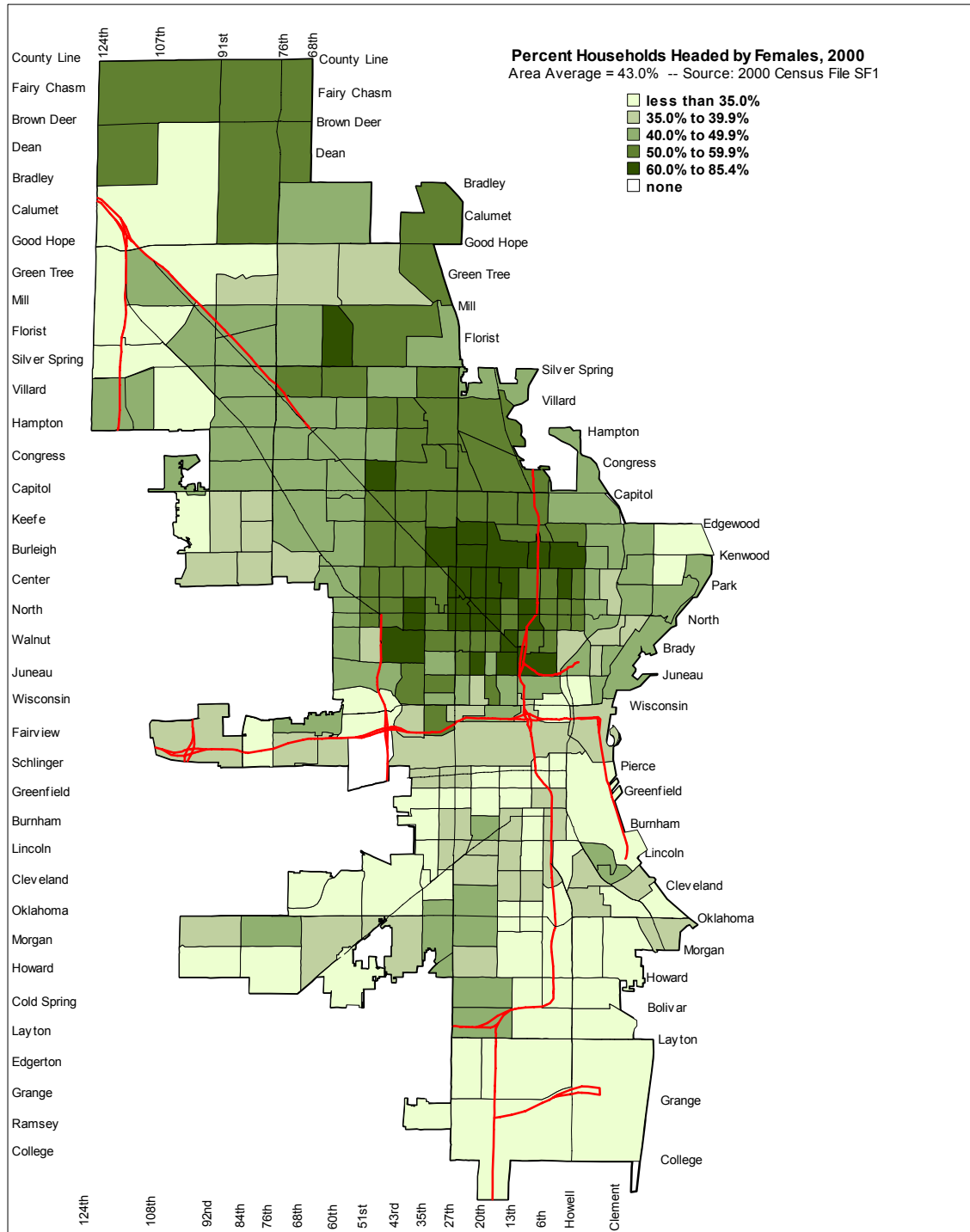
¹ A family household includes at least one person related by blood, marriage or adoption. A family household can also include persons not related to the household head. A nonfamily household can include only one person or two or more persons not related to each other.



Map 14 – Percent Households with One Person, 2000



Map 15 – Percent Households with 2 or More Persons, But Not Family, 2000



Map 16 – Percent Households Headed by Females, 2000

Table 6

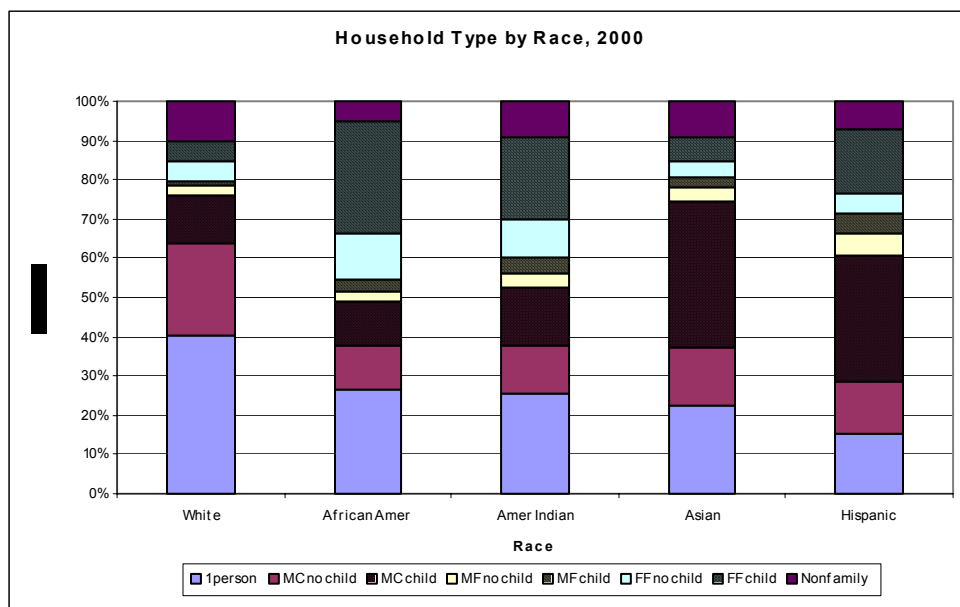
**Type of Household
City of Milwaukee
1980 to 2000**

Type of Household	1980		1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	241,817		240,540		232,188	
All families	157,070	65.0%	149,539	62.2%	135,189	58.2%
With own children under 18	79,573	50.7%	75,768	50.7%	70,898	52.4%
Married couple families	112,371	71.5%	92,773	62.0%	74,794	55.3%
With own children under 18	51,682	46.0%	40,764	43.9%	33,292	44.5%
Families with other male head	7,292	4.6%	9,117	6.1%	11,477	8.5%
With own children under 18	2,445	33.5%	3,606	39.6%	5,355	46.7%
Families with female head	37,407	23.8%	47,649	31.9%	48,918	36.2%
With own children under 18	25,446	68.0%	31,398	65.9%	32,251	65.9%
Nonfamily households	84,747	35.0%	91,001	37.8%	96,999	41.8%
Male head	36,350	42.9%	40,544	44.6%	46,171	47.6%
1 person			30,379		35,560	
Female head	49,397	58.3%	50,457	55.4%	50,828	52.4%
1 person			42,886		42,212	

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 6 indicates that the percentage of family households with children increased during the 1990s. Census data indicate that it is no longer unusual for minor children to live with dad. Fully 47 percent of the male headed families included at least one minor child of the head. In 1980, only 34 percent of male headed families had a minor child of the head. More single person households were male. Males living alone accounted for most of the increase in nonfamily households headed by males between 1990 and 2000.

The chart indicates that the make up of households was different for each racial group. White households were more likely to have only one person. (Those that had two or more persons were less likely to include children

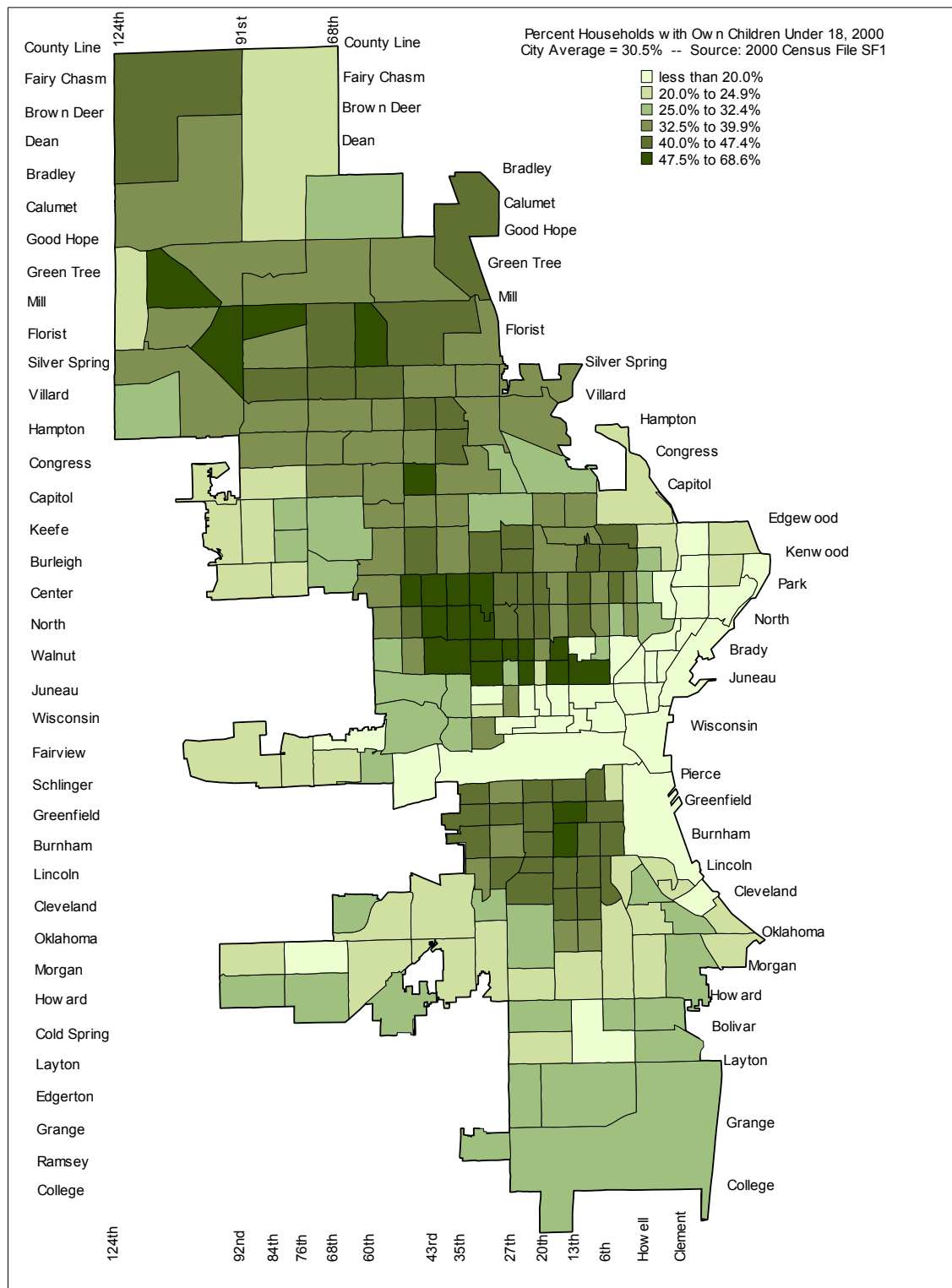


under 18. Asian and Hispanic family households were more likely to be headed by a married couple

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than were African American or American Indian households. All minority family households were more likely to include children. Map 17 shows the percent of households with children under 18. Most central city areas populated by minority population had a high percentage of households with children. Many of these families, particularly on the north side included only one parent.

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Map 17 – Percent of Households with Own Children Under 18, 2000

Household Relationship

The relationship of persons making up households has changed over the past 20 years. Most of these changes reflect societal trends.

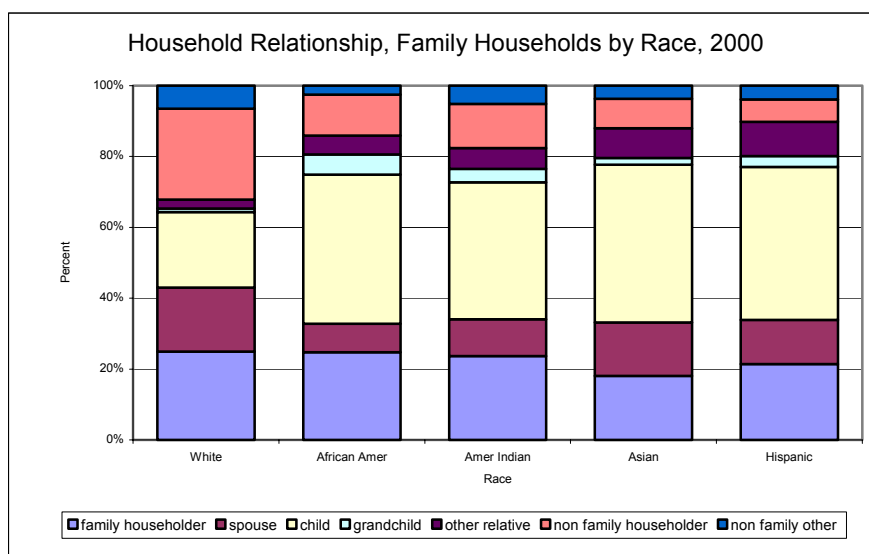
Table 7
Population by Household Relationship
City of Milwaukee
1980 to 2000

Household Relationship	1980		1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
In households	618,289	97.2%	609,755	97.1%	580,571	97.3%
Householder	241,818	39.1%	240,540	39.4%	232,188	40.0%
Spouse	112,372	18.2%	92,773	15.2%	74,794	12.9%
Child	208,538	33.7%	202,368	33.2%	185,538	32.0%
Own child under 18 years			151,448	74.8%	143,830	77.5%
Other relative	29,263	4.7%	35,855	5.9%	43,532	7.5%
Under 18					20,864	47.9%
Non relative	26,298	4.3%	38,219	6.3%	44,519	7.7%
Average household size	2.56		2.53		2.50	
Average family size	3.23		3.21		3.25	
In group quarters	17,923	2.8%	18,333	2.9%	16,403	2.7%
Institutionalized	7,676	42.8%	7,862	42.9%	6,464	39.4%
Noninstitutionalized	10,247	57.2%	10,471	57.1%	9,939	60.6%
Total population	636,212		628,088		596,974	

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

As Table 7 shows, fewer persons are classified as spouses because of the decline in married couple households. There were more persons classified as other relatives of the head, like a sibling or a grand child. The percentage of persons living with a family, but not related to the family head also increased. Average household and family size remained stable during the past two decades despite the change in structure.

Household relationship mirrors the type of household. Fewer married couples mean fewer persons classified as spouses. Children here mean children of any age. Household relationship differed by race. Asian and Hispanic family households were more likely to include at least one person not related to the household head. White families

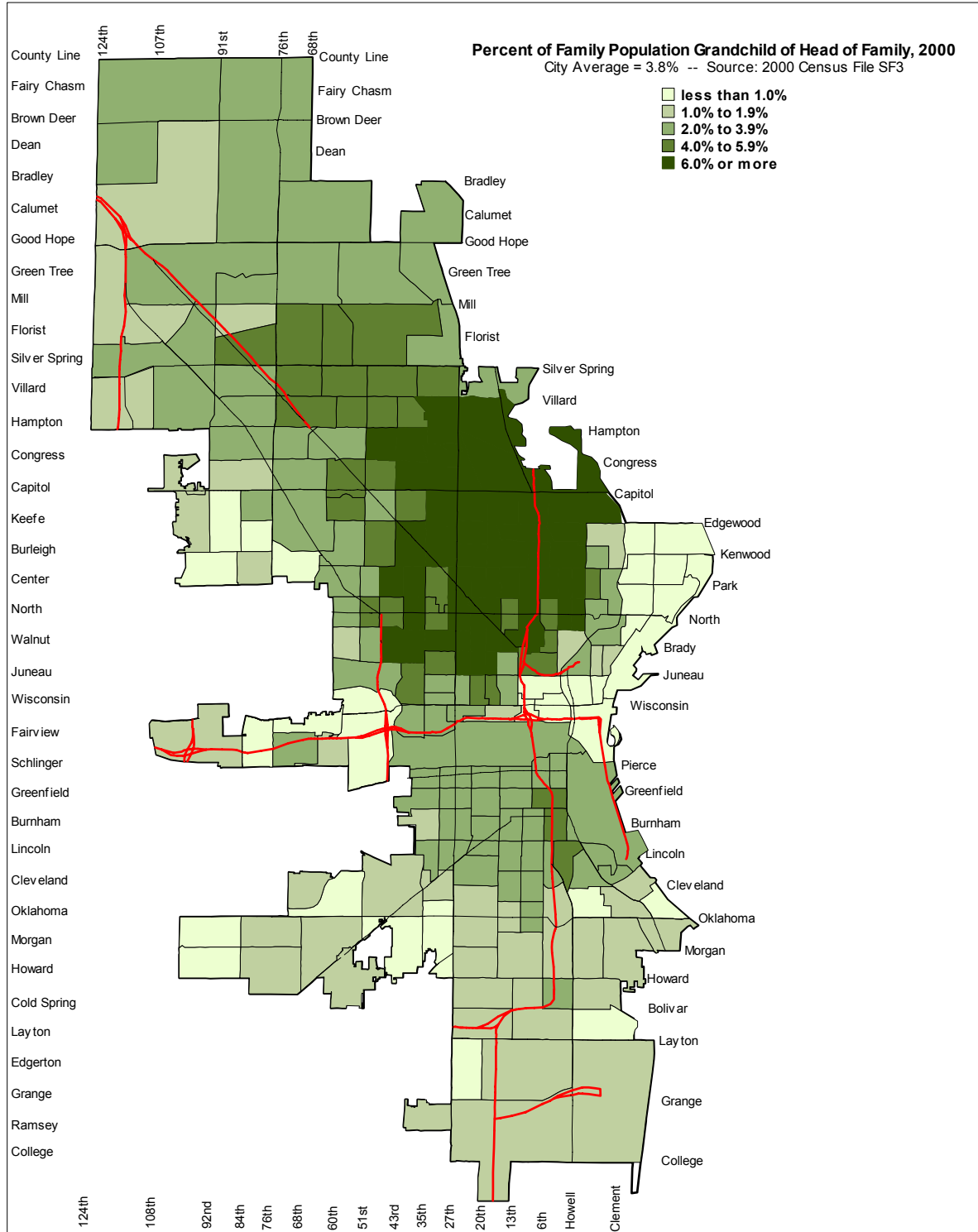


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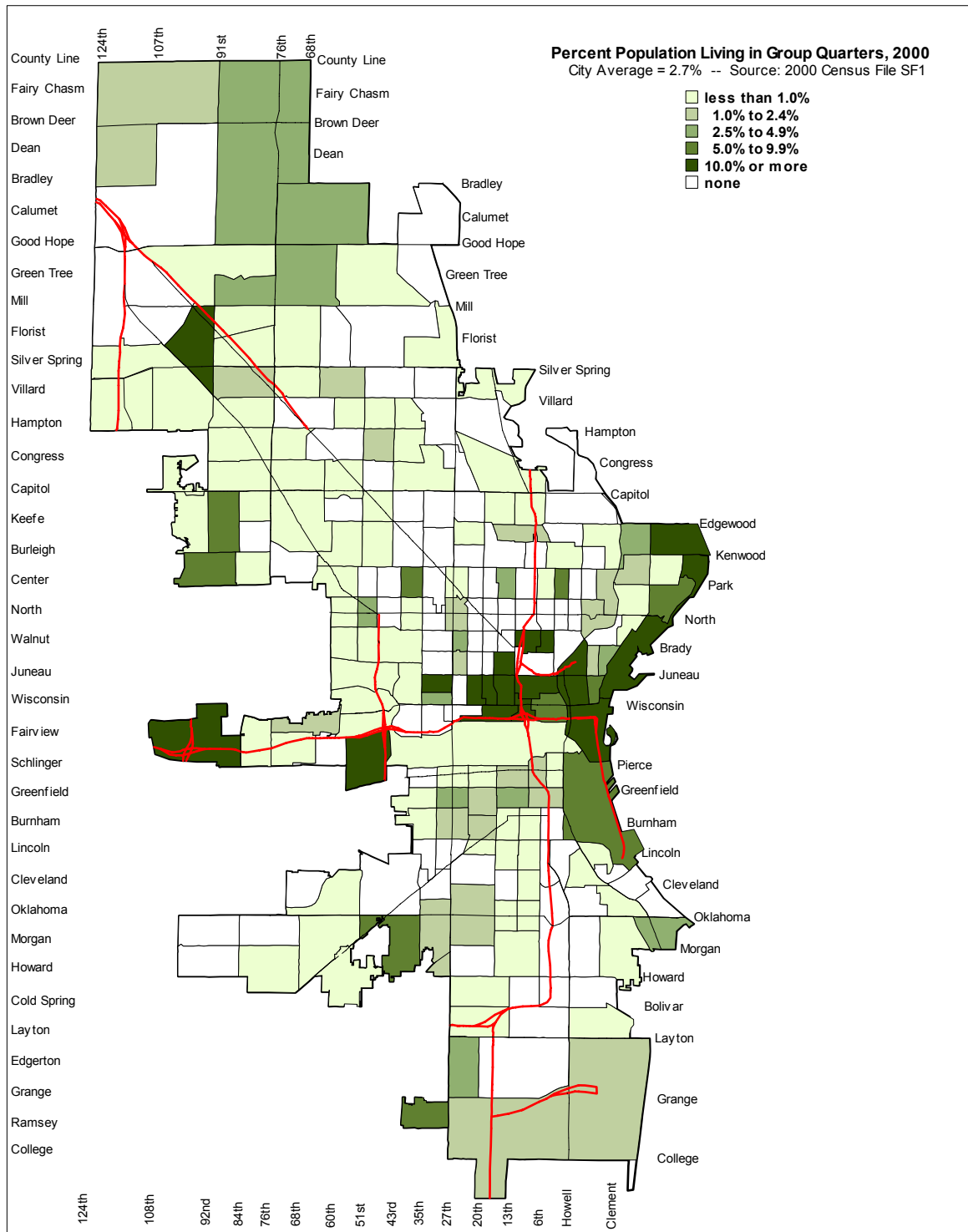
included fewer children of the head. African American households were more likely to include children and grandchildren.

Grandchildren made up about four percent of Milwaukee's family population. This ranged from just over one percent for white families and just over six percent of African American households. Map 18 shows grandchildren as a percent of family population.

The number of persons living in group quarters decreased by about 1,900 persons between 1990 and 2000. Group quarters population included persons residing in dormitories, larger rooming houses, nursing homes, and other institutional settings. In 2000, 16,403 (2.7%) of the City's residents lived in group situations. Of those living in group situations, 6,745 lived in college dorms, 3,645 lived in nursing homes, 2,152 lived in correctional institutions, and the remainder lived in other types of group settings. Map 19 shows the location of group quarters population. Many areas have no or little group quarters population. Those that do are likely to have a college, university, nursing home, or other institution.



Map 18 – Percent of Family Population Grandchild of Head of Family, 2000



Map 19 – Percent Population in Group Quarters, 2000